

Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3877

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000
PAID-UP £688,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.
Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,
H. Stollerfoht, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.
BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parry Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [17]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £51,093,15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
AGENCIES:—
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £300,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [153]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing, amount to £7,913,375. The premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

For particulars and rates, Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [1743]

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$533,333.33
EQUAL TO \$318,000.00
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SHING, Esq., Lo Yee Moon, Esq.,
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.,
MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the World.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1894. [1040]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1894. [108]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.
Under the Most Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Hongkong.
H.E. Major-General DIGBY BARKER, C.B.,
Commanding H.M.'s Forces in China,
And the *Militia* of the Colony.

MR. NATH. RUCHWALDY will give an Entertainment at the above Theatre, kindly assisted by some WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS, and his PUPILS AT AN EARLY DATE.

CHANGE FOR TWO DAYS AND THEN HOLD OVER TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
PROGRAMME:—
"AN ENTERTAINMENT IN COLOURS," in which Messrs. BRADY and C. T. ROBINSON will appear in entirely new songs.

NEW LADY AMATEURS a Complete Banjo Band, &c., &c.
By Special Desire,
The Musical Flower Fairy Tale entitled "FANSY,"

Written and Composed by Mr. N. RUCHWALDY, and Performed by over 30 Young Ladies and Children.
To conclude with a beautiful ideal personification of "THE WALTZ."

Tickets may be had from TO-DAY.
Price \$1 & \$1.
PLAN at Messrs. W. ROBINSON & Co's, Hongkong, 24th September, 1894. [1003]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE HONGKONG MINSTRELS WILL GIVE
TWO MORE OF THEIR
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
For the BENEFIT of the
PLAGUE WORKERS.

The First Entertainment will be given ON
SATURDAY,
THE 27TH INSTANT.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FULL PARTICULARS IN PROGRAMMES, which will be shortly issued.

Popular Prices \$1 & \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half-price to Back Seats only.
Doors Open at 8.30.
Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely.

PLAN and TICKETS at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.
SEATS may be booked on and after SATURDAY, September 15th.

A SPECIAL TRAM will run to the Peak, and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 15 minutes after each Performance.
WILLIAM BLAYNAV,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1894. [959]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), 13th OCTOBER, 1894,
AT 2.45 P.M.
COMPETITION, SHORT RANGE CUP and SPOONS; Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; Seven Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents.
G. K. MOORE,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1894. [145]

SHANGHAI RACES.
RETURN TICKETS, FIRST SALOON, for the above RACES, can be obtained on and after this date by the Steamers of the Under-mentioned Lines, available for One Month from date of issue.

FARE \$50.
H. H. JOSEPH,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Company
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents,
Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [1047]

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE TWINS, Two Boys joined together, have arrived from SHANGHAI, and will be on VIEW in ROOM No. 43, HONGKONG HOTEL CHAMBERS, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

ENTRANCE from QUEEN'S ROAD ONLY.
ADMISSION:—
Adults \$1.
Children 50 Cents.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [1094]

Intimations.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1894. [41]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS;
PRICES SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.
BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.
PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1904. TELEPHONE No. 97. [130]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.
Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.
Telegraphic Address:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.
An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.
N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.
740

W. BREWER
HAS JUST RECEIVED.

CAWS' STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.
Caws' Fountain Pens with Gold Nibs. (These Pens used with Caws' Stylographic Ink are the most satisfactory in the market.)
Wallace's "Prince of India"
Hayes' "Among Men and Horses."
Sanderson's History of England and British Empire.
Stand—"H. Christ came to Chicago."
The Transmigration of the Mandarin Fan-Hoam.
Large Selection of New Pocket Knives.
Cricketing Materials.

TENNIS MATERIALS.
Footballs.
Japanned Tin Despatch and Cash Boxes.
Photographic Materials for Amateurs.
Fine quality Egyptian Cigarettes.
Gent's Brown Walking Boots and Shoes.
Gent's Dancing Pumps.
New Framed Engravings.
A great variety of Playing Cards, gilt and plain edges.
Water Colour Boxes in great variety.
Sent's Stamp Albums in great variety.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [1675]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.
RECEIVED PER ENGLISH MAIL.
LETT'S DIARIES 1895.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [6]

HONGKONG HOTEL.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KARLIM"
A. B. C. Code.
TELEPHONE, No. 33.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM \$5.00 PER DAY.
HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all MAIL STEAMERS.

HOTEL CHAMBERS.
BOARD AND LODGING
FROM \$60 PER MONTH.
ROOMS TO LET on 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply to
R. TUCKER,
Manager.
or
R. LYALL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1894. [109]

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SHOULD the weather be favourable, the Steamer "HONAM" will make a SPECIAL TRIP TO MACAO on SUNDAY next, 14th October.

Times of Departure:—From HONGKONG at 6 A.M. and returning will leave MACAO at 10 P.M.
Return Fare, \$2. No Second-class or Single Fares. Chinese servants, 50 cents each way.

The FANCY FAIR POSPONED from last SUNDAY, will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS. TICKETS may be obtained at the Office of the Company or on board the Steamer on the morning of sailing.

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [1055]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL BONUS OF FIVE PER CENT. on CONTRIBUTIONS and a DIVIDEND of NINE DOLLARS per SHARE for the year 1893, will be PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 8th inst. WARRANTS may be had on application at the OFFICE of the SOCIETY on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1894. [1042]

THE JELEBU MINING AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MEETING OF THE above COMPANY will be held TO-MORROW, the 13th October, at NOON, at the EXCHANGE ROOMS, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Accounts for the half-year ended 31st July, 1894.

Admission Cards can be obtained from the General Agents on the conditions printed on the back of the Share-warrants, and must be applied for not later than the 10th inst. at noon.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from To-day till the 13th October, inclusive.

HUTTENBACH BROTHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
29th September, 1894. [1051]

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to the LIQUIDATORS of the STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, IN SINGAPORE, for the issue of NEW CERTIFICATES in lieu of Certificates, viz.

No. 1814 for 50 Shares numbered 2153 to 2202,
and
No. 1815 for 50 Shares numbered 2203 to 2252

registered in the name of ARTHUR ILBERT in the said Company on the ground that the said Certificates have been LOST.
Notice is hereby given that, if within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof the said Certificates are not produced to the Liquidators of the said Company, or good cause shown why New Certificates should not be issued the said Application will be granted.

A. S. MURRAY,
Secretary to Liquidators.
8th October, 1894. [1050]

CANTON DISTRICT.
LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 48.
NAVIGATION OF THE CANTON RIVER.

THIS EXCELLENCY the VICE-ROY of the Liang Kwang wishes notice to be given that, in consequence of the War with Japan, ALL VESSELS entering the River MUST STOP OF CHUEN PEE until they have been inspected and received Permission to proceed.

J. H. MAY,
Harbour Master.
Approved,
E. B. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Canton, 5th October, 1894. [1045]

THE PHARMACY,
Under New and Experienced Management.
LACTAMALINE.—A superior and palatable combination for INDIGESTION and CONSUMPTION.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA.—Excels as a cleansing agent and makes a refreshing addition to the bath.

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—An unfailing remedy for Fever and Ague.
Sole Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN" the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of any similar Spa.
FLUCCER & Co.—CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
No. 25, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [28]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 13th October, 1894,
commencing at 2 o'clock P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,
(For Sundry Accounts),

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, MARBLE-TOP & FANCY TABLES, WRITING DESKS, BOOK-CASES, BOOKS, JAPANESE PANELS, ORNAMENTS, HANDSOME FRENCH CLOCK BRONZES, CANTON BLACK-WOOD, CURTAINS, RUGS, FENDERS, &c.

EXTENSION DINING-TABLE & CHAIRS, SIBERIAN with REVELLED GLASS, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, ELECTROPLATE and GLASS WARE, TABLE LINEN, &c.

SINGLE & DOUBLE IRON BEDSTHEADS, SINGLE and DOUBLE WARDROBES with PLATE-GLASS DOORS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES, and SUNDRY BED-ROOM FURNITURE, PANTRY and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES, RICKSHAS, &c.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On View from 12th October.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1894. [1060]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship

"GISELA,"
Captain G. Mittl, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1894. [1046]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"
Captain H. Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1894. [1065]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L.L. American Bark
"GEORGE S. HOMER,"
Hemson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1894. [1041]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted for the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be taken in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [1024]

"DERMATOL,"
MANUFACTURED BY FARWELL, HOCHET & Co., its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTI-PYRINE.
(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TWICE.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, KRYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic, highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist.
Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Companies.
Reverse of spurious imitations.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [144]

Inventions.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

MESSRS. DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd., were the first to introduce EUCALYPTUS OIL into Hongkong, and the quality of their import is still unsurpassed.

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is a sovereign remedy for COLDS, INFLUENZA AND CATARRH. A first-rate Germicide. It is a more powerful disinfectant than Carbolic Acid.

FOR MOSQUITO BITES,
FOR USE IN THE BATH.

D., C. & Co's

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

BOTTLES - 50 cents & 1.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

with HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure perfection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAYS FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally. It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each. £1.75
25 lbs. " " £3.50
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOM'S "NEW PARIS"

J. A. W. MOWERS,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

BIRTH.

At Quarrboro, Warwickshire, on the 25th August, the wife of Captain HUGH E. GRIMES late 5th Lancashire Regt., of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

London, October 11th.
Ruter's agent at Yokohama states that the Japanese have occupied the south bank of the Yaloo river.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE WAR.

The semi-official Novosti urges Russian intervention and the annexation of Korea and Manchuria, which would enable Russia to extend the Trans-Siberian railway to Seoul and thereby strengthen her footing on the Pacific.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

A Russian physician has informed the Czar that his disease is incurable, but that he may live some months.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE are now published in Paris 2,385 periodicals; nearly a hundred more than were issued this time last year.

WHEN a man gets drunk in the Argentine Republic the inevitable sentence is "to sweep the streets eight days." It is reported to be a wonderfully effective law.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 6th S.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another part of this issue, the first of the new series of Black Flag concerts will be given in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday, the 27th instant.

THIRTEEN steamship Victoria, which left Yokohama on the 8th ult., arrived at Tacoma on the 23rd, reached Chicago on the 3rd inst. and New York on the 7th.

AN excursion trip to Macao by the fast and powerful paddle steamer *Honam*, is advertised for Sunday next. The hour of departure from Hongkong will be 9 a.m. and the return journey from the Holy City will commence at about 9 p.m.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Marie Valeria*, which left Singapore on the 25th ult., got aground on the South Sands on her way to Penang, where, however, she arrived on the 27th apparently none the worse for the stranding.

THE French cruiser *Republique*, at present in the Atlantic Division, has been ordered to proceed with all despatch to Saigon, the intention of the new Minister of Marine being to temporarily attach her to the Far Eastern Squadron.

ACCORDING to latest advice from Penang, Mr. F. C. Berger had to be removed to the Penang Hospital suffering from fever and general collapse; the after effects of the tedious trial suit in which he came off second best, after making a good fight of it for several days.

LAST night's *Snail* publishes an extract from the diary of somebody who lived at Morison Hill during the 1874 typhoon. It is not a thrilling narrative—what interest can there be to the outside public in the facts that a man had scarcely any sleep during the night and that his bath-room was blown in—, but it might have been greatly improved by a judicious use of the editorial stylus. It almost seems as if the *Snail* were edited with a pitchfork.

THERE is an awful lot of very dull "padding" in this morning's *Daily Press*—in fact it is all "padding," and of the feeblest kind. "An Old Fogey" who is responsible for "Sport and Anecdotes" would be more effective if he knew what he was writing about; but he doesn't, and those who do know—and there are still a few "sports" in Hongkong who had practical recollections in the early 'sixties—only sneer at the clumsy pretensions of a third class class-climber who knows as much about horse-racing as he does of journalism. And that is nothing.

THE damage of no less than four advocates were on the Small Cause Court at Rangoon the other day. Deceased holders were applying to arrest these defaulting legal luminaries before the "Court" closed. One of the decrees was for whips, one for pantaloons, pajamas and shirt, and two others for "clubs." It is amusing to see those who mostly receive their fees in cash, will run into debt apparently beyond their means of payment to ship keepers in town. And are these latter gentlemen not foolish to give advocates credit in these days?—Of course they are.

EXTRACT from an editorial in last night's *China Mail* on the China-Japan war, referring to China's credit in Europe:—"Except in the fact that it is a country to the country to Foreign trade and to develop the latent possibilities of the country, a change of Government need not be regarded in any way as a menace to the investments of Foreign speculators." The *Hongkong Telegraph* is prepared to present the sublime and ancient Order of the Bon-Jack to any of its numerous readers who can tell us what the foregoing riddle may happen to mean. "The derivation so generously offered by this journal is jewelled in three holes."

THE Hongkong amateur members of the A.D.C. had arranged to delight players with a performance of that brilliant, but somewhat naughty comedy "Arabian Nights." The enterprise has come to grief. We learn that the charming young lady who was cast for the "Gutta Percha Girl" has been compelled through unforeseen circumstances to withdraw from the performance, and her departure has left the troupe in a state of confusion. It is a great pity, as "Arabian Nights" is eminently suited to the rather circumscribed abilities of Hongkong's histrions, and its production by the cast originally fixed would have been quite a delightful revelation.

THE operations connected with the China-Japan war have extended to the ancient capital of Burma, where the Douglas "Sons of Han" are said to be greatly excited by the unfavourable turn of events in Korea. A few days ago, says the *Mandelay Herald*, three Japanese damsels were invited by a couple of Chinamen in the Zeygote Bazaar, whereupon they made a determined onslaught on the Celestials. The Chinamen beat an ignominious retreat, but not until one of the Japs had traced with her finger-nails her initials on the countenance of one of the enemy. An infuriated Burman Peller urged the young ladies to victory, and considerably kept the crowd from pressing on the combatants.

IN the course of a very feeble report of the *Barcors* steaming case at the Police Court yesterday the *China Mail* avers that the man Bramble, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour for committing a brutal and heinous assault upon the boatman of the ship, had been kept in irons on board the *Barcors* ever since the assault was committed. It is from the 20th June to the 8th instant. And the *China Mail*, it is hardly necessary to add, therein once more deliberately lied. As a matter of fact Bramble was kept in irons only six hours and for reasons which Captain Yee, of knee-dirt notoriety, may or may not see fit to explain. At all events we are assured that in regard to this little affair, and his failure to hand the culprit over to the police as soon as his ship arrived in port, is the subject of a good deal of adverse comment on board the good ship *Barcors*. *Verò sap.*

THE *British Medical Journal* understands that the report of the Optics Commission will not be ready before Christmas. It adds:—"We are informed that the gist of the report, which will be unanimous, will not be found to differ greatly, either in weight of evidence or in the character of the conclusions from our own recently published reports on the use of opium in India, collected from the reports of 120 leading Indian doctors and magistrates to a detailed schedule of questions issued by Mr. Ernest Hart. As the Commission at least 200,000, our method of proceeding by schedule of detailed questions has at least the advantage of economy, and if adopted as a preliminary measure by the Government would probably have prevented the issue of this costly roving Commission. Our inquiry will be found to contain the pith of the matter, and we are glad to find them accepted in its political and social results, but any substitutes such as alcohol, gun, or hashish would be productive of incalculably evil results without any corresponding benefits. The "opium question" may, in fact, be considered as killed by the clear light of independent and ubiquitous inquiry from skilled and disinterested witnesses."

A DUPLICATED cable, connecting Penang and Province Wellesley, was successfully laid on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. Ruchwald's concert, advertised to be given in the Theatre Royal to-morrow night, has been postponed *ad di.*

SAVES THE *Tophia Capital*—When Grover Cleveland was elected President two years ago 4,750,000 labouring men in the United States had on deposit in savings banks \$1,712,000, over \$160 per capita. They were getting 100 cents more wages than in 1880. The change since the election of the great "reformer" beggars description.

THERE is no country in the world, says Mr. R. K. Douglas in the *Times*, where practice and profession are more widely separated than in China. The empire is pre-eminently one of make-believe. From the Emperor to the peasant his subjects are a system of high-sounding pretension to lofty principles of morality holds sway, while the life of the nation is in direct contradiction to these assumptions. No imperial edict is complete, and no official proclamation finds credence, without protestations in favour of all virtues.

THE death of another "old hand" is reported from Penang; Mr. John Allan, of Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery & Co., passing away at home on the 28th ulto. Commenting on the subject the *Free Press* says Mr. Allan came out to Penang in a sailing ship nearly 30 years ago, and had been closely associated with Penang since that time. For about a couple of years Mr. Allan represented Penang as a Member of the Legislative Council, but he had been in the 12th January, 1885. Though not taking any prominent part in Council proceedings, Mr. Allan always gave useful support to his official colleagues.

THE telephone has in recent years been adopted even on vast sheep stations in the wild regions of the Antipodes, and the top wire of sheep fences being used to convey the sound for scores of miles, thus enabling the managers of large sheep "runs," consisting often of over 1,000 square miles of country, to communicate with an employee 40 or 50 miles away, and thereby save a good deal of hard riding and much valuable time. Sometimes the use of the fence telephone by novices leads to some merriment at the expense of the uninitiated. A notable instance of this was reported recently from a Queensland station and soon found its way into the columns of the *Hackney Standard* as follows:—"The manager was at the wool-shed, 3 miles distant, and an old nigger, Dick, was curious to know all about the 'long way yabber,' as they call the telephone. The overseer instructed him. Dick took the earpiece and the other blacks looked on. Dick listened and sure enough the manager's 'An' there' came out of the instrument. 'Yow,' gasped Dick. The other blacks laughed aloud, and prominent among them Dick's 'gin.' Then came the manager's voice (he had heard the laugh), 'tell your 'gin' not to laugh,' and the next instant Dick dropped the wires and was off like a redskin with the rest of the crowd at his heels. No more 'dobbl yabba' for him; he'd had enough."

It seems highly probable, says the *Law Journal*, that the contest raging in Eastern Asia will furnish both test questions and illustrations for the solution of a problem which is vital to international law. The problem—what is the sanction which compels, and what are the motives which incline a nation engaged in war to spare its adversary part of the damage it might inflict merely by the holding of a code of rules which have been partly settled by common consent and are partly still indefinite—is really a divisible one. So far as the rules of international law provide for the protection of the persons or property of neutrals who have dealings with either combatant, it is not difficult to see that they have stringent and binding force, and this is especially the case where the Powers are concerned. It is considerably weaker than the neutral Powers whose commerce their warlike operations injure or disturb. In fact, both China and Japan have consented to waive for the benefit of neutrals means of offence of which they might, without breaking any rule of the text-books, have claimed to avail themselves. As between the rival forces, however, the matter is very different. The public feeling of Europe and the United States, India, Japan, and Russia, and possibly China, stake their honour on the principle that they themselves may regard as useful or exemplary, but this can only operate where information as to the course of the operations is published in the countries referred to, and it is noteworthy that the presence of war correspondents at the front has already been forbidden. In fact, there seems to be no likelihood that the course of the present war will be mitigated by the sanctions suggested, and it is therefore of the greatest importance to observe whether any others which have operative force exist for in Europe itself, if a contest should arise which was at all general, and fought out to the bitter end, it is to be feared that these sanctions would avail but little to secure the rule of law amid arms.

In noting the demise of the *Daily Advertiser* the Singapore *Free Press* indulges in the following coarse and unemphatic comments, which we reproduce just to show that Hongkong is not the only part of the Gargantuan East where cowardly and offensive, not to say indecent, attacks are made on virtually defenceless individuals. Here is the *Free Press*:—"The *Daily Advertiser* was a well-meaning effort to reconcile mission theories with the every-day facts that it is the business of journalism to deal with. A mission theory is that an act of belief becomes a fact when uttered, but when the belief is improperly prejudicial to individual rights, the utterance of it is called by the law of the land a libel, to which the prescribed penalties attach. The partial immunity of the pulpit or the rostrum does not extend to the editorial chair. Messrs. Proutch and Dyer of Bombay have had their little say at libel, and the amusing thing is that they have accounted their conviction for the crime as martyrdom. We grieve to see that the editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, in his own sense, announces that his organ is dying a martyr's death. The martyr is one which it is not ethically fitting to find in the mouth of a claimant to such an honour, even if his trumpet has proclaimed him. Since the Bombay business the word has a distinctly bad smell when applied by any man to himself with benevolent intent. He might have bowed himself out of existence with somewhat better grace, while writing 'The Book of the East'—a book which is a pleasant contrast with the foregoing—following from the *Penang Maritime Journal* is worthy of note:—"The taro of the hour, of course, Mr. F. C. Berger the intrepid, not intrepid, Editor of the 'Strait Independent.' Some people are either born great or achieve greatness, but Mr. Berger has had it thrust upon him. We had the melancholy pleasure of interviewing him shortly after his incarceration and found him filled with that meekness of purpose which has always characterized him. He was helpful and cheerful, and spoke in warm terms of the time and situation he was receiving whilst temporarily occupying strange apartments."

THE DEATH OF MR. F. D. DRAPER.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse continued the enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. F. D. Draper, late water inspector attached to the Public Works Department, who died at the Civil Hospital last Sunday morning from the effects of a fall from a verandah at the back of Beconfield Arcade.

Charles Edward Plumb, re-called deposed that there were four in his room last Saturday night besides himself. There was a scuffle between himself and Mr. Clithelw, a Sanitary Inspector, and he eventually fired him out, this being the noise that was reported to have been heard. Deceased never spoke a word or took any part in the row, in fact he had no dispute with anyone; Clithelw went about 15 p.m. and all the other guests went after, Draper being the last to leave.

Mr. William Smith, living in Beconfield Arcade, said he was at home on the night of the 5th and having a great noise over his head, soon after 10 o'clock, rushed up stairs to see what it was, and saw Clithelw outside the door and asked what was the matter. Saw Plumb shove him out. Had no reason for thinking deceased met with his death otherwise than accidentally.

Inspector Baker said there was no further evidence to be brought to light on the case of death and he did not consider there were any suspicious circumstances. He, however, is bound to draw attention to the verandah, the rails of which were only 2 feet to 10s. high and very dangerous.

His Worship recorded a finding of "accidental death."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

LI HUNG-CHANG'S FURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR—Having read in a recent issue of the *Telegraph* of an assault by Li Hung-Chang upon Sheng Tsai-tai who, it was alleged, had been found guilty of the grossest peculation, and supplying the troops with worthless arms and ammunition, it occurred to me that it might interest some of your readers to know that it came to my knowledge some time ago, when Sheng was ordered to immediately send troops North, that he having neither troops nor arms worthy the name was compelled to immediately enlist the regular and militia of the province of Kiang-su and procure from Hongkong and Shanghai anything in the shape of foreign weapons and ammunition that could be picked up. With such wholly unreliable arms and with his own troops, who were sent up north to face the thoroughly disciplined, well armed, well fed and pugnacious legions of the Mikado. The result, as might well be imagined, was severe defeat in several sanguinary battles. And it must not be forgotten, too, that Sheng has for years been the confidant of the Great Viceroys of China, and has been that powerful satrap's medium for a hundred-and-one huge deals with foreign, and in respect to purchases of men-of-war, steamers, railway iron, arms and ammunition (involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars) in particular. Little wonder, then, that the Viceroy should, when he found his protégé had virtually "sold" him and made him look ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world, lose his temper and resort to personal violence.

In the corrupt camp in high places in China that has placed the Emperor in the unenviable position he is in to-day—making desperate efforts to keep the legions of a puppet empire at a respectable distance from the city in which the "Son of Heaven" sits enthroned. And it is beyond question, that the day has now passed when the really great nations of the world can afford to foster, as of yore, a barbarous system of Government in Far Cathay, which tends to render her one of the most decrepit, instead of one of the greatest and most powerful nations on the face of the earth. The measure of success attained by Japan in the war, irrespective of what may happen in the near future—whether a triumph or defeat awaits her arms, probably a conquest even—is and ever will be a disgrace to our colossal neighbour, and it was doubtless to render her one of the most important discoveries of outrageous speculation on the part of Sheng Tsai-tai and other magnates, that Li Hung-chang's fury was in great measure attributable.

Yours faithfully, A TARTAR.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1894.
(Our innumerable correspondents' somewhat erratic statements of the nature of the prophecy which we have good reason to believe will not be fulfilled in this or the next year of grace at all events. The notion that Young Japan can effectually crush the colossal empire of China single-handed is altogether too absurd an assumption to merit serious consideration at the present juncture. And we doubt very much whether the bellicose advisers of the Mikado ever really believed, even in their most sanguine moments, that without some outside assistance, either in the form of a revolutionary movement in China or open hostilities on the part of one or more of the Treaty Powers, anything but irreparable disaster could result from plunging into war with China under pretexts which, say the least, were frivolous in the extreme. The end is not yet, though, and we discern a bright dark cloud now rising on the political horizon, Japan will ere long have reason to bitterly regret the day she turned the territory of the defenceless ruler of Great Korea into a battlefield and stepping-stone to the invasion of the dominions of the Emperor Kwang-su.—Ed. H. K. *Telegraph*.)

MERCANTILE MARINE AFFAIRS.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A NEW and most interesting departure in Far Eastern journalism reached us to-day in the form of a well printed 12-page weekly publication entitled the *Penang Maritime Journal* which is issued under the auspices of the Penang Maritime Association, a young and prosperous society that started on its career subject not to the establishment but to the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association in June, 1890. As its title indicates, the *Penang Maritime Journal* is published chiefly in the interests of the shipping and seafaring communities of the Straits Settlements, and as such it will doubtless supply a long-felt want and meet with cordial support which is extending rapidly (the Committee of the Penang Maritime Association) undoubtedly met. Last ignorance respecting the liberal policy of this new organ of a most important section of the world's communities should lead to mistrust, and with a view to giving the journal a good send-off in this part of the Far East, the

following quotations from the Editor's preface remarks will not be out of place. Under the headline "Our Humble Slaves" the proprietors announce that their remarks are worthy of something more than passing notice, that "In Penang there is not only a large population of slaves, but many living on shore largely concerned in the mercantile marine. We have also the Marine Association. We feel, and many of the Association feel, that the Association may be made a far more useful one to all concerned in ships and shipping through the medium of such a paper as this. Questions of extreme importance are continually arising, and it is impossible that all the persons interested can be present at the meetings of the Marine Association to discuss those questions, for the simple reason that many of our ships can not be in harbour on the particular day on which a meeting is held. Reports of the meetings will be regularly published, so that members who have not been able to attend a meeting will speedily know what has taken place. They will then have the opportunity of expressing their views through the medium of this paper. And we at once say that whatever those views may be they will receive every consideration from us. We think it as well to state once and for all that this journal will not be run in the interests of any particular class. It is our intention, and we shall use our most earnest endeavours, to make the paper useful to all, whether they be owners, masters, engineers, or whomsoever they may be. We ask in return for their cordial co-operation and that they will render us the same in return for the service we are doing for them. It may be said, and no doubt it is so, that we already have a local Press. We would point out, however, that the space which can be devoted by the local Press to maritime matters must necessarily be extremely limited. In addition to, only such matters would as a rule be fully dealt with in the local Press as were of general public interest. As a matter of fact, there is much going on in our midst which is of very great importance to mariners but which is not of general public interest. It is in such matters as these that a local paper is required. . . . In conclusion we would ask all those who are interested in the mercantile marine to assist us in every way they can to make our little venture a success."

The subscription to the *Penang Maritime Journal*, to which we wish long life and prosperity, is only \$5 per annum, postage extra.

ONE VIEW OF THE JAPS.

There seems to be such a general disposition in the United States to sympathize with the Japanese pygmy in the fight which he has picked with the huge Shanghai monster, and with characteristic American shrewdness to do with the smaller and weaker of the combatants, that public opinion here appears in danger of becoming blinded to the rights and wrongs of the case. A few remarks upon the subject coming from one who has spent considerable time in both China and Japan, not as a mere tourist, but as a resident, may possibly prove of timely interest, and enable the reader, even at the sacrifice of some of his pet illusions, to form a more just and correct opinion as to the merits of the strife.

In the first place, it is to the Japanese that belongs the responsibility of having started a war fraught with such grave and inevitable results to the country as to lead to the conviction that the Mikado, like Napoleon III. in 1870, has been forced to attack China in the hope of averting a revolution at home. . . . In fact, the advisers must have known from the outset that there was no possibility of ultimate success; their only hope of escaping defeat of the most disastrous character lay in the chance of an intervention on their behalf of one or more of the foreign Powers. Now, there are only two Governments who can dispose of sufficient force to interfere in the fight and to arrest its progress, namely, Russia and Great Britain, whose sympathies and interests are altogether in favor of the Chinese, and who have everything to gain, both commercially and politically, by exposing the cause of the Flowery Kingdom rather than that of the Empire of the Rising Sun. We may, therefore, look for a war which will be fought out to the bitter end without foreign intervention, and which is certain to terminate in the eventual victory of the Chinese, whose resources are inexhaustible, whereas those of the Japanese are exceedingly limited. It is a war that is bound to bring changes in Japan, the extent of which no one can predict or foresee. And while it is possible that the Mikado may succeed in retaining possession of his throne, yet either defeat or the equally humiliating and improbable intervention of some European Power in his behalf could not fail to bring about a sweeping reaction from the progressive and liberal elements of the Japanese people, and a abandonment of all those foreign innovations and forms of civilization that are so bitterly resented by the people at large.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written to the contrary, our views as to what constitutes civilization are not popular in Japan. With the exception of a few thousand natives who have travelled abroad, and who are imbued with their present advantages of fortune and rank to their knowledge of foreign ways and methods, the vast body of the people, some 30,000,000 in number, is just as bitterly opposed to everything foreign—any, even more so—than in 1867, when the present Emperor recovered his temporal sovereignty from the Tycoon by the help of the revolutionary party which had as its war cry, "Death to the Foreigners!" If to foreign foreigners are even still more unpopular now than they were then; for there are a hundred cases at present for every one that existed in those days. It is the foreigner who is held responsible for the enormous increase in the taxes and in the prices of the necessities of life, as well as for the advent of insupportable fresh and troubles of every kind. The nobles and Samurai deplore the loss of their privileges and of their exemption from the necessity of drudging for their livelihood. The artisan looks back with regret to the day when he was able to work only as and when he listed; the agricultural laborer and peasant hold the foreigner responsible for the heavy increase of the onerous land dues, while the immense body of priests and monks bitterly resent the attempts made to convert the people to Christianity. In fact, the foreigners are regarded as the root and origin of all evil, and the popular feeling for several years past has been to the effect that the sooner they get out the better it will be for Japan. This is the basis of the programme of the powerful political party which styles itself "Old Japan," and which is the Japanese counterpart of the Russian Pan-Slavism. It is a party that possesses the sympathies of considerably over 35,000,000 of the Japanese population, and it was with the object of diverting the attention and thoughts of this anti-foreign element from considerations of domestic and internal policy that the Mikado was forced to seek an frivolous pretext as that selected by Napoleon III. for declaring a totally groundless war upon the Chinese.

For my part—and there are many acquainted with Japan and China who are of the same opinion—the reversal of the Japanese to their former ways, manners, and customs will be a source of satisfaction, rather than of regret. All that civilization has done for them has been to

destitute them of all restraint whatever, religious belief and moral restraint, to deprive them of those old-fashioned virtues of honesty, courtesy, and honor which rendered the Japanese nobleman, gentleman, and even peasant of twenty years ago an infinitely more attractive than he is to-day. . . . The Japanese of the present—what are they? Are they pleased to call the civilised Japs—the Japs of two decades gone by. I call them the Japs which Prosper Mérimé's once made concerning the First Prince Achmet, the brother of Khedive Ismail, 'La nature l'a fait singulier; la civilisation l'a rendu éconchou.' (A boar by nature, civilisation has rendered him a hog.) There is something noble and civilised even about the wild boar; there is nothing admirable about the carcass of the sty. And so it is with the old-time Samurai, or Daimyo, on the one hand, and on the other, the Japanese gentleman of the 'nouvelle école,' whose civilization is more veneer of the most superficial and shallow nature, having no foundation nor raison d'être. Civilization, as we understand it, is based upon Christianity, and is the result of a growth and evolution during a period of twenty centuries. The western Japanese fondly imagine that he can attain the same degree of Occidental civilization in a period of two score years. He closes his eyes to the fact that it is out of keeping, and even in direct contradiction with his national history, tradition, climate and customs. Moreover, he declines to accept its indispensable growth-dew, the Christian doctrine; and either dispenses with religion altogether as a superfluous piece of baggage, or else retains his Shinto faith, which is a relic of all official documents as 'The National and State religion of the Empire of Japan.' It can scarcely be described as a Monothestic faith, for it comprises a worship of no less than 8,000,000 divinities, including the sun goddess, Amaterasu, the fox god, and the white mouse god. How is it possible to accept as serious the demands for admittance into the brotherhood of civilized nations of a people whose Shinto religion—the basis of their little civilization—is a polytheistic—includes the worship of white mice and of foxes?

Possibly it is owing to their worship of the fox as a god, that the commercial morality of the Japanese is so exceedingly low. The reputation of the fox for honesty and honorable dealing is about on a par with that of the average Japanese merchant. This statement may appear harsh, but it is abundantly corroborated in the official dispatches of the foreign consuls resident in Japan. Thus, the published reports of the Vienna Foreign Office contain a dispatch from the Austro-Hungarian consul at Yokohama in which he refers with some bitterness to the "difficulties of business relations with the Japanese," owing to the "lack of development of their moral qualities." He deplores their "objection to straight-forward dealing," and declares that they are "not to be trusted, straightforward, and in the most elementary notions of commercial honor." He concludes the document by comparing them—greatly to their disadvantage—with the Chinese, among whose merchants dishonesty is extremely rare. It is well known throughout the East that if a Chinese merchant can only be induced to make a verbal engagement or promise, no other contract or bond is necessary, whereas it is absolutely impossible to place any reliance in the engagements of the Japanese man of business, no matter what precautions may be adopted. Even the American and European bankers and merchants established in Japan, invariably make a point of selecting Chinamen as their correspondents, factors, cashiers and tellers, cases of dishonesty on their part being almost entirely unknown, whereas one would ever dream of appointing a Japanese to any such place of trust.

I am perfectly aware that these assertions will call forth protests and expressions of dissent on the part of those many enthusiasts about Japan, who would lead the uninitiated to believe that its inhabitants are the most amiable, gentle and inoffensive race on the face of the globe, that their distinguishing trait is an inordinate love of foreign people and of foreign ways, and that their impression is strengthened moreover by the amiable and subdued manners of the Japanese, whom we meet here and in Europe, so far more pleasant in every way than the surly and unlovable attitude of the low-class Chinese who infest the big cities of America and convey so false an impression of their more high-bred compatriots at home. Moreover, this erroneous impression concerning the Japanese has been in a great measure confirmed by the numerous books which have been published about the "Land of the Rising Sun," both here and in Europe. Hardly one of the writers has either dared or cared to portray the Japs as they really are, and each seems to have been led by one consideration or another, to describe this queer yellow race, as if seen through rose-colored glasses. It is significant, however, that those who have spent the longest time in Japan give the least favorable account of its people, and the contrast between the degree of enthusiasm displayed by Sir Edwin Arnold in his series of "Japanica" articles published in "Scribner's," and that shown by M. Bouquet in his remarkable essays on Japan in the Paris "Revue des Deux Mondes," is exceedingly instructive. Sir Edwin spent ten months, and M. Bouquet, to whose services the Mikado is indebted for the new legal code, ten years in Japan. Both are men of considerable eminence in the scientific and literary world, and are equally anxious, though for different reasons, to write nothing but pleasant and agreeable things about "Dai Nippon." While Sir Edwin describes the people as "the delight of my soul," and as the "most fearless, self-respecting, lofty-minded, generous, honorable and high-charactered nation in the world," M. Bouquet is compelled in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" to admit that the temperament of his Japanese friends is "without the requisite amount of equilibrium"; that "their minds are like ships without ballast, driven hither and thither by each gust of wind," and that they have "much intelligence, vivacity and talent," but "no thoroughness, or perseverance of principle." In short he gives the following facts, which, which everybody who has lived for any length of time in Japan knows to be the truth, namely that the Japanese, though occasionally brilliant, are essentially superficial and without the slightest depth of knowledge, heart, or moral character.

Had Sir Edwin Arnold prolonged his stay in Japan—he had been younger and consequently less susceptible to the charms of the Mikado whom he invests not only with "semi-angelic grace and sweetness," but also with "all the fascination and charm of her sex," it is probable that his account of the people would have possessed greater analogy to that of M. Bouquet, and in consequence been nearer the truth. When, therefore, I hear people in this country boasting of the charm of the Japanese of the Orient, I sometimes ask myself whether they realize the true character of the people whom they are pleased to regard as their Asiatic counterpart. I for my part can see no resemblance between the two, for in America a love of truth prevails, whereas Sir Paul was evidently ignorant of the existence of either Japan or of the Japanese when he described the rotund as being the greatest liar in the world. True, they are the most picturesque and artistic race in the universe. Their lies are as intricate and as elaborate as their marvellous embroideries. I would certainly never dream of saying that about the Americans, "HE ATTEMPTED," in New York Tribune.

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Hongkong, 24th May, 1894.

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